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BELORUSSIAN, AJMA-ATA INDUSTRIES INCREASE PRODUCTION;
ARMENIAN, LITHUANIAN, UZBEK ENTERPRISES CRITICIZED

BELORUSSIAN INDUSTRY IMPROVES EFFICIENCY -- Sovetskaya Belorussiya, No 131, 3 Jul 49

Belorussian Industry is increasing its efficiency in all fields by the introduction of new methods and equipment. High-pressure steam is being used in heat and power plants. Improved cutters, dredge elevators, and other devices are being used to cut peat. The Minsk Automobile Plant is the first in the USSR to use new electric ovens of Russian design. Electric saws of a lighter type and special skidding tractors made by the Kirov Transport-Machine-Building Plant have been adopted by the timber industry.

High-frequency currents are being used in Belorussian industry. Highly productive automatic machines are being installed, and the introduction of continuous production is being extended to many plants.

110 ALMA-ATA ENTERPRISES HIT 1950 LEVEL -- Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, No 123, 26 Jun 49

By 1 June 1949, 110 industrial enterprises of Alma-Ata had attained the rate of production planned for 1950, including, among many others, the machinery and repair plant (remontnomekhanicheskiy zavod), the electrical engineering equipment plant (elektrotekhnicheskiy zavod), the bearing repair plant, the mechanized foundry (liteynno-mekhanicheskiy zavod), and the "1. let Oktyabrya" Plant.

ARMENIAN INDUSTRY SHOULD INCREASE MECHANIZATION -- Kommunist, No 151, 29 Jun 49

The introduction of mechanization in many ministries of the Armenian SSR is lagging. The Ministry of Timber and Paper Industry has not mechanized lumbering and hauling sufficiently. In 1948, only 3 percent of all lumbering operations were mechanized. The number of railroad-tie-cutting installations is entirely insufficient.

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The Main Roads Administration, Council of Ministers Armenian SSR, is not making full use of its equipment. During 1948, machinery was utilized only 33 - 65 percent. As a result, only 66 percent of the 1948 plan for mechanized processing of gravel was completed.

In various enterprises of the Ministries of Light Industry, Food Industry, and Meat and Dairy Industry, as well as of the Administration of Industrial Cooperatives, the equipment on hand often lies idle. Some needs repair, and some needs to be assembled and put into operation.

LITHUANIAN MINISTRIES CALLED INEFFICIENT -- Izvestiya, No 146, 23 Jun 49

A meeting recently held within the Ministry of Local Industry Lithuanian SSR was unusual in that workers for the first time discussed the administrative methods of the ministry, faults of which had been disclosed in an article in Izvestiya. Each participant in the discussion described the inefficiency of the ministry's methods, the lack of coordination among its divisions, and the failure of the collegium to consider the real problems of enterprises, particularly of uyezds industry. It was pointed out that the divisions rarely take up important matters with the collegium, and the latter fails to take the initiative in bringing these matters to the attention of the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR.

The ministry's emphasis on gross-production figures has led to overproduction of certain types of goods which are no longer in great demand, while production of many scarce items, such as small nails, wagons, soap, and axle grease, is not fitted into the plans. Such products as electrical instruments, sporting goods and clothes, kitchenware, children's toys, etc., are imported into the republic from other regions, while they could be produced locally.

The collegium and Minister Kalugin have begun to take measures for a radical reorganization of the ministry's entire operation and all its divisions.

The same conditions prevail in other Lithuanian ministries, particularly in the Ministries of Health and Agriculture, where administration is characterized by lack of contact with local groups. An inspection made by State Control Agencies revealed that the uyezd agricultural departments had made plans by which the development of animal husbandry in many kolkhozes in 1950 would actually be decreased instead of expanded, but the ministry had no knowledge of such plans. Such bureaucratic management and planning is a current fault of many Lithuanian ministries.

No move has been made by the ministries responsible to convert Lithuanian enterprises to peat, the local fuel. Mined peat remains unutilized while enterprises continue to use coal imported from other regions.

Equipment in new and old schools is either lacking or in bad repair, but the Ministry of Education and industrial ministries have taken no steps to ensure production of needed school furniture.

Superfluous trusts and administrative agencies which complicate the management of lower-level enterprises must be done away with. Lithuanian construction organizations, with nearly 4,000 workers, have 509 administrative personnel, 210 of which are engaged in accounting and bookkeeping. Administrative sections should at least be reduced to half their present force.

The collegia of the ministries, in making economic plans, very often fail to take the measures necessary to carry them out. The Council of Ministers of the republic has also failed in this respect.

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UZBEK ENTERPRISES OPERATE UNPROFITABLY -- Pravda Vostoka, No 124, 25 Jun 49

Many Uzbek plants, factories, and construction projects do not pay sufficient attention to effective utilization of raw materials, high productivity, and high-quality production.

The "Chirchiksel'mash" (Chirchik Agricultural Machinery) Plant (director, Filonenko) completed only 66.5 percent of the 1948 plan, but consumed above the norm 1,306 tons of rolled ferrous metals, enough to manufacture 2,800 cultivators. There is no control over expenditures of raw materials or over production and breakage in the plant. Foremen and workers do not even know the norms for expenditure of metals for various parts.

In sugar plants of the Uzbek Sugar Beet Trust (head, Fedorenko), overexpenditures of coal amounted to about 9,000 tons in 1948, enough to process 500,000 centners of sugar beets. Lost time in 1948 amounted to 11 percent. Failures to supply the plants with raw materials caused a needless expenditure of 3,000 tons of coal.

In the "Pod'yemik" Plant, utilization of metal in the manufacture of bushings is only 5 percent, and in the manufacture of space washers, 8 - 11 percent.

In the "Tashtekstil'mash" (Tashkent Textile Machinery) Plant (director, Vinogradov) during the last quarter 1948 and the first quarter 1949, 59.5 tons of structural rolled iron were used for the production of rings for ringspinning frames, and of this amount 56.1 tons became waste.

In the first quarter 1949, there were more than 600 types of unnecessary tools, worth 670,000 rubles, in the "Strovmashina" Plant (director, Burkutskiy). At the same time, above-plan accumulations of metal supplies in the "Chirchiksel'mash" Plant amounted to 3,680 rubles.

UZBEK ENTERPRISES PLEDGE EARLY PLAN FULFILLMENT -- Stalinskoye Znamya, No 115, 14 Jun 49

Many Uzbek factories, plants, artels, petroleum fields, and other enterprises have taken on new obligations in honor of the 25th anniversary of the Uzbek SSR, which is to be celebrated in December.

The Sewing Factory imeni Volodarskiy, for example, pledged to complete the year plan by 1 December. Ninety-five percent of the 1949 output is to be first quality, and 480,000 rubles of turnover funds will be released to the State. In addition, the plant expects 2.5 million rubles of above-plan returns.

Results of the first 5 months of 1949 indicate that obligations are being met. Striving successfully for early completion of the Five-Year Plan are the "Strovmashina" Plant, Cotton Plant No 3, Creamery No 6, Factory imeni Volodarskiy, cannery, and others.

Certain plants, however, have not entered into socialist competition. The "Avtotraktorodetal'" and "Kommunar" plants, Cotton Plant No 1, the grain mill, and the City Industrial Combine have failed to provide the necessary assortment of products. Spoilage in these enterprises remains high and savings of raw materials is lacking. Even worse are the operations of Sewing Factory No 9 (director, Umarov) and brick plants No 2 and 5 (director, Kuchkarov).

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